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PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1788. [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

PROCEEDINGS of the FEMALE GENERAL ASSEMBLY convened at -----

ORDERED, that the thanks of this houſe be preſented to Mrs. *Doughpot* for her excellent *pancakes* and *buttered buns* on Tueſday.

Mrs. *Notable* ſaid ſhe had a motion to make concerning the *œconomy bill*, which ſhe once had the honor to bring in, but which had been rejected by a great majority of their ladyſhips; from the nature of the times, which called on all ranks for a reform, in dreſs, as well as in houſe-keeping, ſhe was now convinced that her motion would meet with a different fate, but as ſhe obſerved ſo thin a houſe, ſhe would defer it until Monday next, when ſhe acquainted their ladyſhips, ſhe would again bring her motion forward.

Mrs. *Formal* ſaid ſhe could not object to the houſe being called over for that day on the honorable lady's motion, as ſhe was not acquainted with it; but if it went to eſtabliſh the ſame plan of *œconomy* contained in her bill, ſhe ſhould certainly oppoſe it. Her ladyſhip adviſed buying *every thing* becauſe it was a *penny worth*, and not becauſe it was *wanted*. She could prove that the honorable mover had more *china*, *gauze* and *feathers* in her houſe, than would be ſufficient for the whole town and townſhip, and ſhe never ſaw an entertainment in her houſe, at which there was not a profuſion of *chairs*, *decanters*, *glaſſes* and *a table to herſelf*: was that *œconomy*? Surely her ladyſhip meant to monopoliſe the honorable office of *high conſtable* by turning auctioneer and diſpoſing of--- ---here a cry of *order*, *order*, upon which lady Formal ſat down, and the queſtion of adjournment being put, was carried.

The houſe met purſuant to adjournment.

Mrs. *Heartfree* roſe, and begged leave to call the attention of the houſe to a motion which ſhe had much at heart, and which though hitherto oppoſed, ſhe hoped now would meet with the concurrence of their ladyſhips. This was to take into their conſideration and endeavour to provide a remedy againſt that prevailing and growing evil of ſlander and back-biting

Mrs. *Pentweazle* oppoſed the motion. She tho't the houſe ſhould turn their attention to buſineſs of more importance. It was extraordinary ſhe ſaid, that a motion of ſuch a nature ſhould come before this houſe. She made a long, elaborate, and energetic harangue, and concluded by inſiſting that if their ladyſhips did not exert themſelves and ſtifle ſuch proceedings in the bud, *freedom of ſpeech*, an ancient and valuable privilege might be infringed; ſhe hoped therefore that the houſe would conſider ſeriouſly of this buſineſs, and not heedleſſly part with a right that might never be regained. She ſaid ſhe could not help reprobating ſuch novel proceedings, and therefore would move a poſtponement.

Mrs. *Gapwell* ſaid nothing, but laughed heartily at the impotent attempt.

Mrs. *Button* ſaid with great compoſure, if *genteel calumny* and *innocent detraction* was conſidered *criminal*, ſhe knew not for what end or purpoſe that houſe ſhould meet; and therefore ſhe would ſecond Mrs. *Pentweazle* for a poſtponement. The houſe divided at half paſt 10 o'clock.

For the motion,	3
Againſt it	22
Majority,	19

Received a report from the committee appointed to enquire into the ſtate of curſing and ſwearing amongſt the ladies.

Ordered to lie on the table.

Mrs. *Fidget* ſaid ſhe was perfectly uneaſy at a circumſtance which had tranſpired on this occaſion. The report of the committee ſhe believed was faithfully drawn up, but ſhe underſtood there was a petition from the inhabitants of W.....s T....u, praying to be heard by council concerning the curſing and ſwearing bill now pending, and ſtating that certain ladies of this houſe had uſurped their juſt and acknowledged rights, and deprived them of what they ever conſidered themſelves to have a full and excluſive privilege of c..ſi.g and ſ...r..g.

Mrs. *Tippet* ſaid, that if there was any petition preſented, or to be preſented on this ſubject, it would be proper that it be read on the commitment of the bill. At preſent the buſineſs was not concluded, but would probably take up two reports more.

Mrs. *Lovitt* roſe to move, that the houſe do reſolve itſelf into a committee of the whole houſe, to take into their moſt ſerious conſideration the preſent ſtate of *ſpelling* among the ladies. The greateſt enormities prevailed; and miſtakes had ariſen not only of a very ludicrous but of a very dangerous nature. She would ſtate to the houſe one example, from a letter now in her hand, and written by the honorable lady in the buff coloured Sattin, which ſhe was ſorry to find not in her place

"Madam,

"I am *forche* to give you ſo much *trueball* on this *akkaſion* but *neceſſity obleeges* me to *ax* your advice. I have not a *minuet* to ſpare, being obleeged to *meat* Mrs. Gadabout to *ſettell* an *accunt* for *gaas* and *ribbone* at half paſt ſix o'clock. I have ſent you two *pathorns* of ſilk and would be glad to know your opinion of them. *Prey* ſend to me *dearekly* as my *affairs* are in a *power* way and very *praiſing*. Send me the *pair o dice loſt* which you *promiſt*, and the *volam* of *Blairs Sarmants*. Yours ever, &c."

Here Mrs. *Lovitt* obſerved was a precious collection of blunders. Need ſhe quote more examples? The *he creatures* took occaſion from this to throw odium on the whole ſex, and maintained that when a letter was found full of ſuch blunders, that it was written by a woman.

Mrs. *Clackett* roſe to ſecond the motion, although ſhe did not much care for ſpelling; people, ſhe was happy to ſay, were not obliged to ſpell with their *tongues*, and ſhe made more uſe of that member than with her *pen*, but ſhe ſhould do all in her power to promote the intended enquiry.

Mrs. *Careleſs* wondered that any lady of that houſe would ſet on foot an enquiry which could tend to no good purpoſe. Were they to make falſe ſpelling a *capital crime*? As the caſe ſtands at preſent there were laws ſufficient in force to prevent any enormities of this ſort; here ſhe quoted ſeveral ſtatutes from Johnſon, fol. 2. p 278, and from the reports of Bailey, Dyche, Fenning, and other eminent lexicographical lawyers. She ſhould therefore rather propoſe a reviſal of the ſtatutes now in force. For her own part ſhe was very indifferent as to the matter; ſhe never gave herſelf any trouble about ſpelling, nor ever cared whether her letters had one or fifty blunders, for ſhe had always found her letters well ſpelt when they contained the grant of a requeſt; but when ſhe aſked a favor ſhe generally found they were ſo ill ſpelt as to be unintelligible. The queſtion being put, was carried in the negative.

(To be continued.)

Meſſrs. Scull and Boyd,

I ſhall be exceedingly gratified if you will publiſh the following.

THE conſtitution propoſed for the government of the United States, is of ſuch importance to the preſent age, as fully to juſtify an honeſt and free diſcuſſion thereof. Yet the magnitude of the ſubject, certainly requires that ſuch as offer their ſentiments reſpecting it to the public, ſhould themſelves have a competent knowledge of its principles. It may be freely granted, that from a miſtaken zeal in favor of that political liberty which was ſo recently purchaſed at ſo coſtly a rate, even good men may give it unreaſonable oppoſition, but ſuch men cannot reaſonably be charged with ſordid perſonal intereſt as their motive; becauſe it is great and ſudden changes which produces opportunities of preferment; but that claſs of men, who either prompted by their own ambition or deſperate fortunes, are expecting employments under the propoſed plan, or thoſe weak and ardent men who always expect to be gainers by revolutions, and who are never contented, but always haſtening from one difficulty to another; may be expected to aſcribe every excellence to the propoſed ſyſtem, and to urge a thouſand reaſons for our real or ſuppoſed diſtreſſes, to induce our adopting thereof; ſuch characters may alſo be expected to promiſe us ſuch extravagantly flattering advantages to ariſe from it, as if it was accompanied with ſuch miraculous divine energy as divided the Red Sea, and ſpake with thunder on Mount Sinai.

Sober minded citizens, however, will not be intimidated with bug bears, nor will they expect magical wonders; they know well that it is only our induſtry and frugality that can pay our debts, and make us reſpectable; that the utmoſt which the beſt regulated governments can do, is only to protect and encourage our induſtry, and in ſome moderate degree to correct luxury. All the friends to our country have wiſhed that the powers of regulating commerce and levying impoſts, ſhould be veſted in the general government. Pennſylvania, and moſt of the other ſtates agreed by law to ſurrender theſe powers ſeveral years ſince, when Congreſs required it; the oppoſition of one ſtate, rendered a federal convention neceſſary. All in this ſtate who oppoſe the propoſed ſyſtem, are willing to inveſt the general government with all the power that ever Congreſs aſked for or declared to be neceſſary. Many ſenſible patriots, from their earneſt deſire of giving ſufficient federal powers, and their honeſt unſuſpecting confidence in the federal convention, were well pleaſed with the propoſed ſyſtem at the firſt examination thereof, who have ſince entirely changed their opinion of it, having by a more ſtrict ſcrutiny penetrated the myſtery with which much of it is enwrapped, and underſtood the extent of the powers to be given up, as well as the highly dangerous combination of the legiſlative and executive departments. I make no doubt but this is the caſe with ſuch of the inhabitants of the town of Pittſburgh, who, on the 9th of November laſt, publiſhed ſentiments highly favorable to the propoſed ſyſtem. As that is the only publication, which hath to my knowledge, originated in this weſtern country upon the ſubject; I hope my taking ſome notice of a few expreſſions therein contained, will not give offence to ſo reſpectable a town meeting. The expreſſions to which I confine my remarks, run thus--"We are of opinion that it is the reſult of much political wiſdom, good ſenſe and candour in thoſe who framed it." I ſhall addreſs my attention chiefly to the character of candour, as it relates either to the convention itſelf, or to the ſyſtem which they have propoſed. Things are come to that criſis which juſtify a free examination and it is happy that to examine freely is not yet declared to be treaſon, or that the liberty of the preſs is not already reſtrained. Was it the reſult of candour? Let us firſt examine facts. The ſtate of Virginia ſet the example, and eleven other ſtates followed the example in appointing delegates to hold a federal convention, and Congreſs recommended the meaſure. The delegates were ſtrictly limited by the law of their appointment, ſolely to the reviſing the exiſting confederation, and reporting the reſult to Congreſs; in the mean time the people at large had great hopes, and few jealouſies, becauſe the convention had powers to brace, but not to deſtroy the confederation; they had authority to recommend more extenſive federal powers to the general government, but not diſſolve the conſtitutions of the ſeveral ſtates, and give ultimately the whole internal ſovereign power to Congreſs, was as far from being included in their appointment, as it was from the expectation and wiſhes of the people. If they had ſtrengthened the confederation, and increaſed the federal powers; if they had clothed Congreſs with every general power belonging to the United States, would they not have done their duty? Would they not have fulfilled their truſt according to the law of their appointment? Would they then not have merited the character of candour? But if it doth not appear that they have diſcharged any part of the ſacred truſt repoſed in them, but that they, on the contrary, as far as in them lay, deſtroyed the very object of their appointment; whatever may be ſaid of them otherwiſe, I hope the character of candour will be given up. But to be more particular; that honorable body, after entering into a bond of ſecrecy, which however plauſible and artful the reaſons might be which brought that meaſure about, was certainly not neceſſary at leaſt after their buſineſs was brought into form; becauſe the ſecret tranſactions of government, ſuch as making treaties, conducting war, and the like, was not the object of their deliberations.

When four months was ſpent in myſterious ſecrecy, a ſyſtem of a very novel and unexpected nature was tranſmitted to Congreſs, who though vehemently urged (by a number of ſuch as were members both of the convention and of Congreſs) to ſignify their approbation of the ſyſtem, entirely refuſed to do it, and

...transmit it to the states without any ...ben'ation. With respect to such members of the federal convention, who were also members of the Pennsylvania assembly, that very upon the designed last day of the sitting of that house, moved, and urged the calling a convention for adopting the constitution, before the people could be acquainted with it, and they finally compelled a vote of the house by the aid of a mob, and imposed upon the people a declaration, that it had been transmitted to them by Congress, whereas the truth is, it was not so transmitted until a number of days after the house had gone through the business and rose.

It ought to be noticed, that as members of the assembly, those very men were solemnly sworn to preserve the constitution inviolate, though under the bond of that sacred oath, they were using the utmost violence to destroy it. I ask the advocates of this conduct (if there are any) if this merits the character of candour? if it doth, the term must certainly have changed its meaning. But call it what you will, the impartial page of future history will doubtless record the whole transaction taken together, as an uncommon instance of insidious usurpation, fraught with a solemn lesson to future ages, and rising nations.

But I shall proceed to examine how far candour is the genuine characteristic of the system, which was the result of such conduct.

The first clause of the constitution assures us, that the legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and in the second clause of the second article, it is declared, that the president, by and with the consent of the senate, is to make treaties: here the supreme executive magistrate is officially connected with the highest branch of the legislature; and in article sixth, clause second, we find that all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. When we consider the extent of treaties; that in fixing the tariff of trade, the imposts and port duties generally are or may be fixed; and by a large construction, which interested rulers are never at a loss to give to any constitutional power. Treaties may be extended to almost every legislative object of the general government. Who is it that doth not know, that by treaties in Europe the succession and constitution of many sovereign states, hath been regulated. The partition treaty, and the war of the grand alliance, respecting the government of Spain, are well remembered; nor is it long since three neighbouring powers established a nobleman of that nation upon the throne and regulated and altered the fundamental laws of that country, as well as divided the territory thereof, and all this was done by treaty. And from this power of making treaties, the house of representatives, which hath the best chance of possessing virtue, and public confidence, is entirely excluded; indeed, I see nothing to hinder the president and senate, at a convenient crisis, to declare themselves hereditary and supreme, and the lower house altogether useless, and to abolish what shadow of the state constitution remains by this power alone: and as the president and senate have all that influence which arises from the directing and appointing of all offices and officers, who can doubt but at a proper occasion they will succeed in such an attempt? and who can doubt but that men will arise who will attempt it? will the doing so be a more flagrant breach of trust, or a greater degree of violence and perfidy, than hath already been practised, in order to introduce the proposed plan? Do these inconsistent arrangements and contradictory declarations of power, merit the character of candour? Of the same kind, and full as inconsistent and dangerous, is the first clause of the second article, compared with the second clause of the second section, we first find the president fully and absolutely vested with the executive power, and presently we find the most important and most influential portion of the executive power, viz. the appointment of all officers vested in the senate, with whom the president only acts as a nominating member. It is on this account that I have said above, that the greatest degree of virtue may be expected in the house of representatives, for if any considerable part of the executive power be joined with the legislature, it will as surely corrupt that branch with which it is combined, as poison will the human body; therefore, though the small house of representatives will consist of the natural aristocracy of the country, as well as the senate, yet not being dangerously combined with the executive branch, it hath not such certain influential inducements to corruption. Doth this contradiction justify the character of candour? To the character of being inconsistent, I shall add that of being mysterious, and hard to be understood, or at least very liable of being misunderstood. What reader will say that the other persons, three fifth of which are to be taken with a view to taxation and representation, or the clause respecting the raising of a revenue from, or prohibiting the importation of persons in the first and ninth sections, is expressed with candid clearness? if slaves, or emigrant servants only are designed, why are they not so expressed? Candour certainly required a manner of expression suitable to the people's understandings.

I find that most readers believe that the house of representatives are certainly to consist of one to 30,000 whereas the truth is, they are to consist of one to 50,000, and may be reduced to one to 100,000 if our future rulers see fit. The number of 30,000 was inserted out of compliment to general Washington, near the close of their sitting, who being confined to his chair, had no vote nor share in the arguments, but was so much displeased with the smallness of the representation, that he requested an alteration; they complimented him with a nominal change in the ratio, but not with an increased representation. But passing other instances which repeated and attentive reading will discover, I would ask what is meant by the guarantee of a republican form of government to each of the states? Why not guarantee to them their own forms of government, or free forms of government? It is but too well known, that under aristocratical republics, there is often less personal freedom and political importance enjoyed by the people at large, than under despotic forms, witness Poland, Venice, and other aristocracies. In the official letter from the convention to Congress, they say, that the proposed plan is the result of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible. It is well known, that all the states have by their own constitution reserved unalienably unto their citizens, the right of trial by jury, in civil as well as in criminal cases; and the liberty of the press, as well as restrictions against standing armies in times of peace, &c. Surely then, these rights to the arbitrary will of our future rulers, could not arise from the political situation of the different states. Candour would have dictated a more honest reason. No doubt remains with me, but an aristocracy was the design, at least of those who prevailed so far as to dictate a plan, the outlines of which I believe were at first well arranged and is yet capable of being made a good government, and I trust in the virtue of the United States, that the dark and dangerous paths thereof will be properly altered, and then adopted. But it will be asked, no doubt, who is this that dares so boldly to arraign the conduct and censure the production of a convention composed of so chosen a band of patriots? To this I answer, that I am a freeman, and it is the character of freemen to examine and judge for themselves; they know that implicit faith respecting politics is the handmaid to slavery, and that the greatness of those names who frame a government, cannot sanctify its faults, nor prevent the evils that result from its imperfections. Delicacy forbids that scrutiny into particular characters, which the boasting advocates of the new system seem to invite; and indeed the adding so much weight to the gilding of great names, betrays a want of more substantial aid. However, I chearfully grant that the names of Franklin and Washington would do honor to any deliberative body; their patriotism is unquestionable: but had those great men been the framers of the system, we ought not for this to give up our right of judging, but the case is quite otherwise; we know that general Washington being president, was obliged to sign officially, whatsoever the majority resolved upon, let it be ever so contrary to his own sentiments; and though the general proceedings of that body are still a secret, we yet certainly know, that he expressed a considerable degree of disapprobation of the system, by breaking through the established rules, in order to have it amended, in the important instance before mentioned. With respect to Dr Franklin, it is now also well known, that he was all along in the minority; that after long debates the patriots of the minority procured some alterations to the better; that doctor Franklin never approved of it in the federal convention, but even to the last expressed his apprehension, that it would end in despotism, though he and several others joined it out of submission to the majority, and as the best they could obtain to lay before the people. Messrs. Mason, Gerry, and Randolph, who refused absolutely to sign the system, were also patriots whose souls had been tried, and many such characters retired homeless, before the question was taken.

With respect to the majority, I do not doubt the testimony of a dignified supporter of the system, that they were all, or nearly all, eminent lawyers; but I do doubt the patriotism and political virtue of several of the most eminently active of them, but it is not with the men, but with the plan to which they gave birth, we have to contend, and to contend with such a degree of moderation and firmness, as will best promote political security, shall be the endeavour of

HAMPDEN.

Foreign Intelligence.

EDINBURGH, October 16.

Extract of a letter from London, October 12.

"WITH respect to the question, peace or war, we are still in as much uncertainty as ever. The warlike preparations, and the early meeting of parliaments seem to prognosticate war. On the other hand, the favorable turn of affairs in Holland is an argument for peace. The ministry are resolved not to trust to Gallic faith, but to be prepared in every quarter. For this purpose a number of troops are to be sent to the East and West Indies, at least this is the intention at present.

"The French minister rather treated Mr. Grenville with some degree of contempt, and refused to give any answer as to the future conduct of France. He seemed to insinuate that England had acted perfidiously, and it was her alone that by the present preparations seemed to wish for a rupture. He also hinted that France would not bear such unprovoked insults with tameness."

Press warrants came down here last week to be forwarded to Shetland, and the Orkneys for pressing seamen.

LONDON, October 16.

Yesterday about noon, the purser of the Earl of Mansfield East-Indiaman, captain Brodie Hopworth, from Bencoolen and China, came to the East-India house, with news of that ship being arrived off the Isle of Wight. One of the King's frigates met this ship off the Lizard, and impressed all her men, putting some of their own people on board to bring her to her moorings. The impressed people were carried to the guardship at Plymouth. She sailed from England on her voyage on the 21st of January, 1786.

Several articles of great value and curiosity belonging to the inhabitants of the Hague and Amsterdam, were removed to this country a considerable time back, from a foresight that plunder and rapine would be the consequence of their disputes. Among these are several paintings of value by the first masters.

Though from the general conduct of the duke of Brunswick we may expect the fairest discipline among his soldiery relative to the bank of Amsterdam, yet he may be fail to hold the key of it, which in case of a war with France will not a little cripple the credit of that power, to which the bank was always a great resource.

October 20. The volunteers of Ireland have given notice, that the general appearance of hostilities, and the preparations necessary for their defence of king and country, which wisdom and prudence suggest, demand, in every special manner, the united efforts of all good subjects. The different volunteer corps are therefore immediately to be reviewed, by which means a great part of the army now in Ireland may be sent abroad, if necessary.

On Monday the clerks of the treasury were employed in writing circular letters to all the lord lieutenants in England, stating, as we are informed, in substance, "That it is his majesty's pleasure, that returns and musters of the militia of this kingdom, be immediately sent to the war-office." The above notice occasioned a report, that the militia was to be embodied immediately, which is entirely without foundation. The calling out this great bulwark of defence is never done at this season, unless there is an actual invasion; and, at no time, till actual hostilities are commenced.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, Jan 3.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

Presented by Mr. Grenville to the compte de Montmorin, on the 4th of October, 1787. Extracted from a Bruffel's Gazette of the eleventh of the same month.

"His Britannic majesty, confiding on that friendship which happily exists between him and his most Christian majesty, thinks he has a right of asking some explanations on the subject of those armaments which are now carried on in all the harbours of France. A treaty of peace between the two crowns, settled on principles which seem to insure its permanency; a treaty of commerce lately signed and mutually executed; a reciprocal settlement of the separate interests of the two nations in the East-Indies; the intimate connexions lately entered into by the merchants of both nations; all seem to remove the idea of any hostile intentions against Great Britain; nevertheless, France is arming, and his Britannic majesty cannot trace any European power against which the most Christian king can have any cause of complaint.

...transmit it to the states without any ...mendation. With respect to such members of the federal convention, who were also members of the Pennsylvania assembly, they, upon the designed last day of the sitting of that house, moved, and urged the calling a convention for adopting the constitution, before the people could be acquainted with it, and they finally compelled a vote of the house by the aid of a mob, and imposed upon the people a declaration, that it had been transmitted to them by Congress, whereas the truth is, it was not so transmitted until a number of days after the house had gone through the business and rose.

It ought to be noticed, that as members of the assembly, those very men were solemnly sworn to preserve the constitution inviolate, though under the bond of that sacred oath, they were using the utmost violence to destroy it. I ask the advocates of this conduct (if there are any) if this merits the character of candour? if it doth, the term must certainly have changed its meaning. But call it what you will, the impartial page of future history will doubtless record the whole transaction taken together, as an uncommon instance of insidious usurpation, fraught with a solemn lesson to future ages, and rising nations.

But I shall proceed to examine how far candour is the genuine characteristic of the system, which was the result of such conduct.

The first clause of the constitution assures us, that the legislative powers shall be vested in a Congress, which shall consist of a senate and house of representatives; and in the second clause of the second article, it is declared, that the president, by and with the consent of the senate, is to make treaties: here the supreme executive magistrate is officially connected with the highest branch of the legislature; and in article sixth, clause second, we find that all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every state shall be bound thereby; any thing in the constitution or laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding. When we consider the extent of treaties; that in fixing the tariff of trade, the imposts and port duties generally are or may be fixed; and by a large construction, which interested rulers are never at a loss to give to any constitutional power. Treaties may be extended to almost every legislative object of the general government. Who is it that doth not know, that by treaties in Europe the succession and constitution of many sovereign states, hath been regulated. The partition treaty, and the war of the grand alliance, respecting the government of Spain, are well remembered; nor is it long since three neighbouring powers established a nobleman of that nation upon the throne and regulated and altered the fundamental laws of that country, as well as divided the territory thereof, and all this was done by treaty. And from this power of making treaties, the house of representatives, which hath the best chance of possessing virtue, and public confidence, is entirely excluded; indeed, I see nothing to hinder the president and senate, at a convenient crisis, to declare themselves hereditary and supreme, and the lower house altogether useless, and to abolish what shadow of the state constitutions remain by this power alone: and as the president and senate have all that influence which arises from the creating and appointing of all offices and officers, who can doubt but at a proper occasion they will succeed in such an attempt? and who can doubt but that men will arise who will attempt it? will the doing so be a more flagrant breach of trust, or a greater degree of violence and perfidy, than hath already been practised, in order to introduce the proposed plan? Do these inconsistent arrangements and contradictory declarations of power, merit the character of candour? Of the same kind, and full as inconsistent and dangerous, is the first clause of the second article, compared with the second clause of the second section, we first find the president fully and absolutely vested with the executive power, and presently we find the most important and most influential portion of the executive power, viz. the appointment of all officers vested in the senate, with whom the president only acts as a nominating member. It is on this account that I have said above, that the greatest degree of virtue may be expected in the house of representatives, for if any considerable part of the executive power be joined with the legislature, it will as surely corrupt that branch with which it is combined, as poison will the human body; therefore, though the small house of representatives will consist of the natural aristocracy of the country, as well as the senate, yet not being dangerously combined with the executive branch, it hath not such certain influential inducements to corruption. Doth this contradiction justify the character of candour? To the character of being inconsistent, I shall add that of being mysterious, and hard to be understood, or at least very liable of being misunderstood. What reader will say that the other persons, three fifth of which are to be taken with a view to taxation and representation, or the clause respecting the raising a revenue from, or prohibiting the importation of persons in the first and ninth sections, is expressed with candid clearness? if slaves, or emigrant servants only are designed, why are they not so expressed? Candour certainly required a manner of expression suitable to the people's apprehensions.

I find that most readers believe that the house of representatives are certainly to consist of one to 30,000 whereas the truth is, they are to consist of one to 50,000, and may be reduced to one to 200,000 if our future rulers see fit. The number of 30,000 was inserted out of compliment to general Washington, near the close of their sitting, who being confined to his chair, had no vote nor share in the arguments, but was so much displeased with the smallness of the representation, that he requested an alteration; they complimented him with a nominal change in the ratio, but not with an increased representation. But passing other instances which repeated and attentive reading will discover, I would ask what is meant by the guarantee of a republican form of government to each of the states? Why not guarantee to them their own forms of government, or free forms of government? It is but too well known, that under aristocratical republics, there is often less personal freedom and political importance enjoyed by the people at large, than under despotic forms, witness Poland, Venice, and other aristocracies. In the official letter from the convention to Congress, they say, that the proposed plan is the result of that mutual deference and concession, which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensible. It is well known, that all the states have by their own constitution reserved unalienably unto their citizens, the right of trial by jury, in civil as well as in criminal cases; and the liberty of the press, as well as restrictions against standing armies in times of peace, &c. Surely then, these rights to the arbitrary will of our future rulers, could not arise from the political situation of the different states. Candour would have dictated a more honest reason. No doubt remains with me, but an aristocracy was the design, at least of those who prevailed so far as to dictate a plan, the outlines of which I believe were at first well arranged and is yet capable of being made a good government, and I trust in the virtue of the United States, that the dark and dangerous paths thereof will be properly altered, and then adopted. But it will be asked, no doubt, who is this that dares so boldly to arraign the conduct and censure the production of a convention composed of so chosen a band of patriots? To this I answer, that I am a freeman, and it is the character of freemen to examine and judge for themselves; they know that implicit faith respecting politics is the handmaid to slavery, and that the greatness of those names who frame a government, cannot sanctify its faults, nor prevent the evils that result from its imperfections. Delicacy forbids that scrutiny into particular characters, which the boasting advocates of the new system seem to invite; and indeed the adding so much weight on the gilding of great names, betrays a want of more substantial aid. However, I chearfully grant that the names of Franklin and Washington would do honor to any deliberative body; their patriotism is unquestionable: but had those great men been the framers of the system, we ought not for this to give up our right of judging, but the case is quite otherwise; we know that general Washington being president, was obliged to sign officially, whatsoever the majority resolved upon, let it be ever so contrary to his own sentiments; and though the general proceedings of that body are still a secret, we yet certainly know, that he expressed a considerable degree of disapprobation of the system, by breaking through the established rules, in order to have it amended, in the important instance before mentioned. With respect to Dr Franklin, it is now also well known, that he was all along in the minority; that after long debating the patriots of the minority procured some alterations to the better; that doctor Franklin never approved of it in the federal convention, but even to the last expressed his apprehension, that it would end in despotism, though he and several others joined it out of submission to the majority, and as the best they could obtain to lay before the people. Messrs. Mason, Gerry, and Randolph, who refused absolutely to sign the system, were also patriots whose souls had been tried, and many such characters retired homeless, before the question was taken.

With respect to the majority, I do not doubt the testimony of a dignified supporter of the system, that they were all, or nearly all, eminent lawyers; but I do doubt the patriotism and political virtue of several of the most eminently active of them, but it is not with the men, but with the plan to which they gave birth, we have to contend, and to contend with such a degree of moderation and firmness, as will best promote political security, shall be the endeavour of

HAMPDEN.

Foreign Intelligence.

EDINBURGH, October 16.

Extract of a letter from London, October 11.

"WITH respect to the question, peace or war, we are still in as much uncertainty as ever. The warlike preparations, and the early meeting of parliament seem to prognosticate war. On the other hand, the favorable turn of affairs in Holland is an argument for peace. The ministry are resolved not to trust to Gallic faith, but to be prepared in every quarter. For this purpose a number of troops are to be sent to the East and West Indies, and even this is the intention at present.

"The French minister rather treated Mr. Grenville with some degree of contempt, and refused to give any answers as to the future conduct of France. He seemed to insinuate that England had acted perfidiously, and it was hinted that by the present preparations seemed to wish for a rupture. He also hinted that France would not bear such unprovoked insults with tameness."

Press warrants came down here last week to be forwarded to Shetland, and the Orkneys for pressing seamen.

LONDON, October 16.

Yesterday about noon, the purser of the Earl of Mansfield East-Indiaman, captain Brodie Hopworth, from Bencoolen and China, came to the East India house, with news of that ship being arrived off the Isle of Wight. One of the king's frigates met this ship off the Lizard, and impressed all her men, putting some of their own people on board to bring her to her moorings. The impressed people were carried to the guardship at Plymouth. She sailed from England on her voyage on the 21st of January, 1785.

Several articles of great value and curiosity belonging to the inhabitants of the Hague and Amsterdam, were removed to this country a considerable time back, from a foresight that plunder and rapine would be the consequence of their disputes. Among these are several paintings of value by the first masters.

Though from the general conduct of the duke of Brunswick we may expect the first of due place among his solliery relative to the bank of Amsterdam, yet he may be found to hold the key of it, which in case of a war with France will not a little cripple the credit of that power, to which the bank was always a great resource.

October 18. The commissioners of Ireland have given notice, that the general appearance of hostilities, and the preparations necessary for their defence of king and country, which wisdom and prudence suggest, demand, in a very special manner, the united efforts of all good subjects. The different volunteer corps are therefore immediately to be reviewed, by which means a great part of the army now in Ireland may be sent abroad, if necessary.

On Monday the clerks of the treasury were employed in writing circular letters to all the lord lieutenants in England, Wales, as we are informed, in substance, "That it is his majesty's pleasure, that returns and musters of the militia of this kingdom, be immediately sent to the war-office." The above notice occasioned a report, that the militia was to be embodied immediately, which is entirely without foundation. The calling out this great bulwark of defence is never done at this season, unless there is an actual invasion; and, at no time, till actual hostilities are commenced.

American Occurrences.

NEW-YORK, Jan 3.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

Presented by Mr. Grenville to the compte de Montmorin, on the 4th of October, 1787. Extracted from a Bruffel's Gazette of the eleventh of the same month.

"His Britannic majesty, confiding on that friendship which happily exists between him and his most Christian majesty, thinks he has a right of asking some explanations on the subject of those armaments which are now carried on in all the harbours of France. A treaty of peace between the two crowns, settled on principles which seem to insure its permanency; a treaty of commerce lately signed and mutually executed; a reciprocal settlement of the separate interests of the two nations in the East-Indies; the intimate connexions lately entered into by the merchants of both nations; all seem to remove the idea of any hostile intentions against Great Britain; nevertheless, France is arming, and his Britannic majesty cannot trace any European power against which the most Christian king can have any cause of complaint.

The commotions in the United Netherlands, it is true, have alarmed Europe; but the king of Great Britain repoſes too great a confidence in the declaration of his moſt Chriſtian majeſty, to believe that he intends to ſupport a drooping party in the province of Holland, againſt the voice of the majority of thoſe United Provinces, with whom alone he has formed an alliance; he cannot therefore ſuppoſe that the armaments of France can poſſibly have that object in view.

"His Britannic majeſty on the other hand is informed, that the moſt Chriſtian king has lately ſent conſiderable forces to the Eaſt-Indies, part of which have ſtopped at the Cape of Good Hope and Trincomale; neither France nor the United Netherlands have any enemies in that part of the world, and the king of Great-Britain feeling himſelf intereſted in thoſe meaſures more immediately than any other power, wiſhes to be made acquainted with the reaſons of thoſe expeditions.

"His Britannic majeſty deſires nothing ſo ſincerely as to maintain the harmony which exiſts between G. Britain and France, and being perſuaded that the moſt Chriſtian king is filled with the ſame ſentiments, doubts not but that he will embrace this friendly communication, in order to elucidate the miſtunderſtandings which might ariſe from the armaments of France.

The compte de Montmerin's Anſwer.

"The king, perſuaded that the explanations which his Britannic majeſty wiſhes to receive, originates in his friendly diſpoſition, is willing to explain the motive of this armament. The faith repoſed in treaties, formerly held ſo ſacred, has been ſeveral times violated within this century, in a manner ſo unprecedented, that it is become the duty of every power to prepare for war, even in the boſom of peace, at the leaſt motion of any of its neighbours: all Europe knows that France has not exhibited any precedents of thoſe unjuſtifiable violations, and the king too jealous of his crown, would diſdain taking ſuch an advantage over an unprepared neighbour. His Britannic majeſty is not ignorant of the reſpective ſituation of France and Great Britain at the beginning of laſt Auguſt in Europe, as well as in both the Indies, and the king having religiouſly remained ſince on the defenſive, ſufficiently evinces of the purity of his intentions His moſt Chriſtian majeſty being determined to fulfil his treaty of alliance with the United Netherlands, and wiſhing to prevent any power from taking advantages of the troubles of thoſe provinces, to ſeize on ſome parts of their poſſeſſions in Europe, and in both Indies, has thought it neceſſary to be prepared to protect them; as ſoon as the ſtates general ſhould require it. The armaments of Great Britain, the negociations of her miniſters in all the European courts, and her well known ſteps to diſſolve the alliance between France and the United Netherlands, and to accelerate the war between the Ottoman empire and Ruſſia, Auſtria, and the republic of Venice; ſuch are the reaſons which have obliged the king to encreaſe his means of defence, the extent of which has been proportioned to the preparations carried on in Great Britain. Sheltered now from any danger of ſurpriſe, he is firmly determined not to begin hoſtilities; and prepared for war, although ſincerely deſirous of peace, he waits to lay down his arms, that England ſhould have adopted ſimilar meaſures."

PHILADELPHIA, January 5.

Extract of a letter dated Kingſton, Jamaica, Nov. 12, 1787, received by the Live Oak, captain Irvine.

"There has been a hurricane at the bay of Honduras, which has done much damage.

"We expect nothing elſe but a war with the French: the king's ſhips here are all getting in readineſs, and impreſſing ſeamen, to have them full manned. The packet ſailed this morning for England, with a frigate to convey her through the windward paſſage."

January 14.

In COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, January 10, 1788.

Whereas the intention of council reſpecting the public arms has been miſrepreſented:

Ordered,

That the ſecretary publiſh the reſolves of that board reſpecting them.

In COUNCIL.

Philadelphia, Monday, November 12, 1787.

IT appearing from intelligence received from Waſhington county, that the Indians have murdered ſome of the inhabitants of the ſaid county, and that the people there are in want of arms and ammunition.

Reſolved, That one hundred ſtand of arms, four hundred weight of gun powder, eight hundred weight of lead, and one thouſand flints, be purchaſed by the comptroller general, and ſent to the lieutenant of the county of Waſhington.

Thurſday, November 15, 1787.

Whereas it is repreſented to this board, that the Indians have recently committed ſeveral depredations on the frontier inhabitants of this ſtate: therefore,

Reſolved, That the lieutenants of the ſeveral frontier counties may, from time to time, order into actual ſervice, for the protection of the inhabitants, ſuch part of the militia of their reſpective counties as may appear to them, or any of them, neceſſary: not exceeding, at any one time, the proportion allowed by law.

Tueſday, November 27, 1787.

Ordered, That the comptroller general be required to furniſh council with an account of all the public arms delivered to the lieutenants of the city of Philadelphia, and the lieutenants of all the counties in the ſtate.

Tueſday, December 4, 1787.

On motion, Reſolved, that the lieutenants of the city and ſeveral counties within this ſtate, be directed to collect all the public arms within their reſpective counties, have them repaired, and make return to council, with the accounts and vouchers neceſſary for payment.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES BIDDLE, Sec'ry.

"There are men," ſays the Roman Satyriſt, "who can view, without aſtoniſhment, the ſun, ſtars, and ſtated variations of the ſeaſons." They regard the viciſſitudes of the world with eaſe and unconcern, knowing them to be governed by regular and certain laws, under the direction of a wiſe and benevolent ſuperintendant. One year paſſeth away and another cometh; and thus we glide down the ſtream of time, until we launch forth into the boundleſs ocean of eternity. To a comprehenſive philoſophic mind, the return of the ſeaſons, the flight of time, can work no ideal fears, no alarming apprehenſions. The whole of our exiſtence is comparatively ſo ſhort, that it ſcarce deſerves the name; and man is ſo ſmall a part of the works of God, that it ought to eradicate every idea of pride and conſequence out of his nature. It is ſufficient for us, that we are continually under the care and direction of the greateſt and beſt of Beings; and let it be our ſupreme felicity that we are dependent on him; for his everlaſting exiſtence is the ſolid baſis and ſupport of every being in the wide extended univerſe; and,

---- we cannot go,
Where univerſal nature ſmiles not.

Pittſburgh, February 16.

On Monday the 11th inſtant, the ſuperintendant of Indian affairs diſpatched meſſengers to invite the chiefs of all the Indian tribes within the northern diſtrict, to a general treaty, in the ſpring, to be held by him and the governor of the weſtern territory in conjunction, by order of Congreſs, in order to ſettle, if poſſible, all uneaſineſs exiſting between the United States and the Indian nations, and to eſtabliſh a laſting peace; much is expected from the abilities and accommodating diſpoſition of thoſe gentlemen, whoſe characters both public and private are well known. The ſuperintendant ſat off the ſame day for New-York, to make the neceſſary arrangements.

Extract of a letter, of a late date, from the illuſtrious preſident of the late federal convention, to his friend in Fredericksburgh, Virginia. Extracted from Mr. Green's Virginia Herald.

"I thank you for your kind congratulation on my ſafe return from the convention, and am pleaſed that the proceedings of it have met your approbation. My decided opinion of the matter is, that there is no alternative between the adoption of it and anarchy. If one ſtate (however important it may conceive itſelf to be) or a minority of them, ſhould ſuppoſe that they can dictate a conſtitution to the union (unleſs they have the power of applying the ultima ratio to good effect) they will find themſelves deceived. All the oppoſition to it that I have ſeen, is, I muſt confeſs, addreſſed more to the paſſions than to reaſon; and clear I am, if another federal convention is attempted, that the ſentiments of the members will be more diſcordant or leſs accommodating than the laſt. In fine, they will agree upon no general plan. General government is now ſuſpended by a thread, I might go further, and ſay it is really at an end, and what will be the conſequence of a fruitleſs attempt to amend the one which is offered, before it is tried, or of the delay from the attempt, does not in my judgment need the gift of prophecy to predict.

"I am not a blind admirer, for I ſaw the imperfections of the conſtitution I aided in the birth of, before it was handed to the public; but I am fully perſuaded it is the beſt that can be obtained at this time, that it is free from many of the imperfections with which it is charged, and that it or diſunion is before us to chuſe from. If the firſt is our election, when the defects of it are experienced, a conſtitutional door is opened for amendments, and may be adopted in a peaceable manner, without tumult or diſorder.

The political ſociety at Richmond, Virginia, having diſcuſſed the new federal government, very fully took the queſtion on it, when upwards of 100 were in favor of it, and only 15 againſt it. The ſociety is compoſed of moſt of the enlightened characters in the lower parts of Virginia. The weſtern counties of that ſtate have been much in favor of it, from its firſt appearance.

The HAPPY FIRE SIDE.

THE hearth was clean, the fire was clear,
The kettle on for tea,
Collin was in his elbow chair,
As bleſt as man could be.

Clarinda, who his heart poſſeſs'd,
His lov'd --his new-made bride,
With head reclin'd upon his breaſt,
Sat toying by his ſide.

Stretch'd at his feet, in happy ſtate,
A fav'rite dog was laid,
By whom a little ſportive cat
In wanton humour play'd.

Clarinda's hand he gently preſs'd,
And ſtole a pleaſing kiſs:
She bluſh'd, and modeſtly confeſs'd
The fulneſs of her bliſs.

Collin, with honeſt heart elate,
Pray'd to benignant Jove,
That it might be allow'd his fate,
Juſt ſo to live and love.

Be this my ſum of joys, he cry'd,
And if no more be giv'n,
Continue this my fire ſide,
I'll praiſe indulgent heav'n.

ANECDOTE.

SOON after the inſurgents retreated from their attack on general Shepard, at Ordnance hill, and when it was hourly expected they would renew it, Shays ſent a flag to general Shepard; requeſting to have the bodies of killed, amounting to five, delivered to him. The officer who had been ſent by general Shepard to receive the flag, on the requeſt being made for five ſlain, with the utmoſt *ſang froid* imaginable replied, "Preſent general Shepard's compliments to captain Shays, and inform him, that at preſent he cannot furniſh him with *five* dead, he having no more than *four*: but if that captain Shays will pleaſe to attack him again, he will then furniſh him with another, and as many more as he may deſire."

NOTICE is hereby given to the inhabitants of the diſtrict of Pitt and Franklin townſhips, between the age of 18 and 63, that they are to meet on Thurſday the 20th day of March next, at the houſe of Timothy Connor, at the two mile run, near Mr. Thomas Smallman's, to elect fit perſons for ſerving as field officers for the aforeſaid diſtricts, viz. one lieutenant colonel, and one major.

CHARLES CAMPBELL,
lieutenant of Weſtmoreland County.

Pittſburgh, February 9, 1788.

TO BE SOLD FOR CASH,

FIVE hundred and ninety five acres of valuable improved land, ſituate on the Monongahela river, 8 miles from Pittſburgh. The improvements are, a good ſquare log dwelling houſe, ſtables, an excellent peach and apple orchard, good meadows, 100 acres of clear land under good fence, and a fav mill in good order. An indiſputable title will be given the purchaſer. The terms are, one half to be paid in hand, for the remainder a credit will be given for ſeven years, the purchaſer giving bond, bearing intereſt, with approved ſecurity.

JAMES WHITEACRE.

Feb. 9, 1788.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 years of age. Any perſon inclining to come to the above buſineſs, may apply to,

M. CURTIS.

Pittſburgh. Jan. 14, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early laſt fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hand high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Waſhington County, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of April.

A COMMODIOUS Houſe, thirty three feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, four of which are fire rooms, a kitchen twenty feet by ſeventeen, an extenſive cellar, with a paſſage door in each front, and a double ſtable, with ſtalls for ten horſes, the whole will be well finiſhed, and pailed in in the neateſt manner and painted. This houſe is ſituated either for pleaſure or buſineſs, as it ſtands on an elevated ſituation, the upper apartments commanding not only a full view of the Monongahela, but alſo the Alleghany river, and in the moſt centrical part for buſineſs of any kind, in the town of Pittſburgh. A kitchen garden 120 feet by 60, which was well dunged laſt ſpring, may be had with the above premiſes; alſo a field of 27 acres, delightfully ſituated on the bank of Alleghany, one mile from Pittſburgh, 20 acres of which may be immediately thrown into meadow, and by good management will produce at leaſt 40 ton of hay yearly: theſe are acquiſitions that but few tenements in Pittſburgh can command. The whole will be let on the moſt eaſy terms to an approved tenant. Alſo a neat Store with a ſmall garden, oppoſite the new houſe of Meſſrs. Turnbull and Marmie, in Second-ſtreet, which will be made convenient, and alſo let on eaſy terms to an agreeable tenent. For terms apply to

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1788.

N. B. Any Carpenter wanting employ and will engage to finiſh a ſtair caſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, ſituate on Sawickly creek in Weſtmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted griſt and ſaw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and ſtill houſe; it is a good place for a tavern or ſtore, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittſburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greenſburgh. Likewiſe one other plantation in the ſame county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the firſt rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling houſe and ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes, it is well ſituate for public buſineſs or tranſporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittſburgh, which is 15 miles diſtant, to Waſhington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Alſo ſeveral other tracts, ſome improved and ſome unimproved. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields; or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

Juſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

Mingoe bottom, Jan 15, 1788.

STRAYED or ſtolen from the ſubſcriber, a large Sorrel MARE, about fifteen or ſixteen hands high, in good order when taken away, a natural pacer, branded I. W. on the near ſhoulder or buttock. Whoever takes up ſaid mare, and the theif (if ſhe has been ſtolen) ſhall have Eight Dollars Reward, if taken up without the county, if within the county Six Dollars, or two dollars for the Mare only, and reaſonable charges, paid to any perſon who ſhall deliver ſaid Mare at Mingoe Bottom.

JOSEPH WELLS.

BY agreement between the rev. Wm. Marſhall, in Philadelphia, and the ſubſcriber, there will be expoſed to ſale at public vendue, on Tueſday the fifteenth day of April, at twelve o'clock, at noon, in the houſe of Mr. David Duncan, in Pittſburg, A certain tract of land, lying on the waters of little Moon Run, near the river Ohio, in Waſhington county, about ſeven miles from Pittſburg, containg four hundred acres, with the uſual allowance. A clear title will be given, and the lands will be certainly ſold then for whatever is offered, to the higheſt bidder.

The ſubſcriber will purchaſe hemp, and give good encouragement to boys who will bind themſelves to learn the ropemaking buſineſs.

HUGH ROSS.

Pittſburg, February 1, 1788.

ONE GUINEA REWARD.

SOME evil minded perſons, inimical to the intereſt of the United States, have for theſe ten nights paſt attempted to diveſt the fence round this garriſon of the pales belonging to it. The above reward will be given to any perſon who will diſcover the author's of ſuch wanton abuſe, ſo that they may receive the puniſhment which the civil law inflicts for theft.

Given at Fort Pitt, February 1, 1788.

MATTHEW ERNEST, Lieut. Artil. Com.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living at the nine mile run, three CALVES, one ſuppoſed to be two years old next ſpring, the other two yearlings. The owner may have them again by proving property and paying charges.

THOMAS GIBSON.

Weſtmoreland County, Jan. 2, 1788.

ALL perſons indebted to the ſubſcriber are requeſted to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he intends leaving the place where he now lives, very ſhortly, and thoſe he ſtands indebted to are requeſted to call to have their accounts ſettled.

ÆNEAS M'CALLISTER.

Jan. 23, 1788.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

Philadelphia, December 18, 1787.

NOTICE is hereby given to all perſons deſirous of contracting for opening and making good the road lately ſurveyed from Frankſtown branch of Juniata in Bedford county, to Conemaugh in the county of Weſtmoreland, and from thence down the ſouth ſide of ſaid river, to the mouth of the Loyalhannon; that propoſals for making the road will be received at the office aforeſaid, until the firſt day of April next.

CHARLES BIDDLE, Secretary.

This road is to be fifty feet in width, except in ſuch places as require digging, where it is to be only twelve feet.

IN COUNCIL,

Philadelphia, December 22, 1787.

WHEREAS divers inhabitants of the county of Bedford, have prayed that the ſtate highway, appointed by act of aſſembly of the 25th of September, one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-five, may be confirmed and made good: And Whereas the monies appropriated by the ſaid act of aſſembly, are inſufficient for making the ſaid road ſixty feet wide as the law directs, and council being deſirous of complying with the ſaid requeſt as far as the money appropriated will admit; therefore,

Ordered, That ſuch part of the ſaid road as leads from this ſide of Sideling Hill to the oppoſite ſide of Ray's Hill, in the county of Bedford, be cleared and made good and ſufficient, to be twelve feet wide on the ſides of the hills, or among the rocks, and not leſs than twenty feet wide on the other ground, and room to be made for not leſs than three waggons to draw off to the one ſide in the narrow places, at a convenient diſtance for others to paſs by, and the waters to run next to the hill ſide.

Ordered, That public notice be given that propoſals for doing the aforeſaid work, will be received at the Secretary's Office in Philadelphia, until the firſt day of April next.

Extract from the Minutes,

JAMES TRIMBLE,

For Charles Biddle, Secretary.

A Boat Yard

IS erected by the ſubſcriber at the mouth of Turtle Creek, on the Monongahela river, within ten miles of Fort Pitt, where he has a Saw Mill in good order; any perſon may be ſupplied with boards on a ſhort notice.

JOHN PERRY.

February 2, 1788.

He has erected Stores for the reception of goods.

FLAX.

A Generous price, in caſh or goods, will be given for a quantity of well heckled flax.

Enquire of the printers.

Pittſburg, Feb. 1, 1788.

WANTED as an Apprentice to the HATTING BUSINESS, a LAD of about 14 years of age. Any perſon inclining to come to the above buſineſs, may apply to,

M. CURTIS.

Pittſburgh. Jan. 14, 1788.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living on Moon Run, near the mouth of Chartiers Creek, early laſt fall, A Black MARE, about 13 hand high, 6 or 7 years old, branded on the near ſhoulder and buttock I. C. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

JAMES SPIERS,

Waſhington County, Jan. 14, 1788.

TO BE LET,

And entered on the firſt of April.

A COMMODIOUS Houſe, thirty three feet ſquare, two ſtories high, with four rooms on each floor, four of which are fire rooms, a kitchen twenty feet by ſeventeen, an extenſive cellar, with a paſſage door in each front, and a double ſtable, with ſtalls for ten horſes, the whole will be well finiſhed, and pailed in in the neateſt manner and painted. This houſe is ſituated either for pleaſure or buſineſs, as it ſtands on an elevated ſituation, the upper apartments commanding not only a full view of the Monongahela, but alſo the Alleghany river, and in the moſt centrical part for buſineſs of any kind, in the town of Pittſburgh. A kitchen garden 120 feet by 60, which was well dunged laſt ſpring, may be had with the above premiſes; alſo a field of 27 acres, delightfully ſituated on the bank of Alleghany, one mile from Pittſburgh, 20 acres of which may be immediately thrown into meadow, and by good management will produce at leaſt 40 ton of hay yearly: theſe are acquiſitions that but few tenements in Pittſburgh can command. The whole will be let on the moſt eaſy terms to an approved tenant. Alſo a neat Store with a ſmall garden, oppoſite the new houſe of Meſſrs. Turnbull and Marmie, in Second-ſtreet, which will be made convenient, and alſo let on eaſy terms to an agreeable tenent. For terms apply to

A. FOWLER.

Pittſburgh, January 9, 1788.

N. B. Any Carpenter wanting employ and will engage to finiſh a ſtair caſe, may apply to the ſubſcriber.

TO BE SOLD,

A Plantation containing upwards of 300 acres of land, ſituate on Sawickly creek in Weſtmoreland county, about forty acres cleared, 12 of which is good meadow, and 30 or 40 acres more may be made; on which is the noted griſt and ſaw mills called Perry's Mills, a good two ſtory dwelling houſe, kitchen, barn and ſtill houſe; it is a good place for a tavern or ſtore, as the public roads leading from Bedford to Pittſburgh, from Ligonier to Simeral's ferry and to Greenſburgh. Likewiſe one other plantation in the ſame county, containing about 300 acres, between 60 and 70 is the firſt rate bottom on the Monongahela river, 45 acres cleared, 25 of which is good timothy meadow, the upland is chiefly walnut, on it is a good merchant mill, within about 200 yards of the Monongahela river, now in order for making merchantable flour, a dwelling houſe and ſtill houſe, and ſeveral other out houſes, it is well ſituate for public buſineſs or tranſporting flour down the river; there is a ferry kept there, and public roads leading from it to Pittſburgh, which is 15 miles diſtant, to Waſhington, to Union Town in Fayette county, to Simeral and Budd's ferries on Yough. Patents, and good titles will be given for both. Alſo ſeveral other tracts, ſome improved and ſome unimproved. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe may know the terms by applying to John Perry at Braddock's Fields, or the ſubſcriber on the premiſes.

JAMES PERRY.

Jnſt Publiſhed and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, the

PITTSBURGH ALMANAC,

OR

WESTERN EPHEMERIS,

For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh, Wholeſale and Retail, on the moſt reaſonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greateſt exactneſs to anſwer the meridian of the Weſtern Country.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be ſold for Caſh, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Iſaac Craig & Co. at their Diſtillery.

Pittſburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

German Almanacs for the Year 1788, for ſale at the Printing Office, Pittſburgh.

Mingoe bottom, Jan 15, 1788.

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